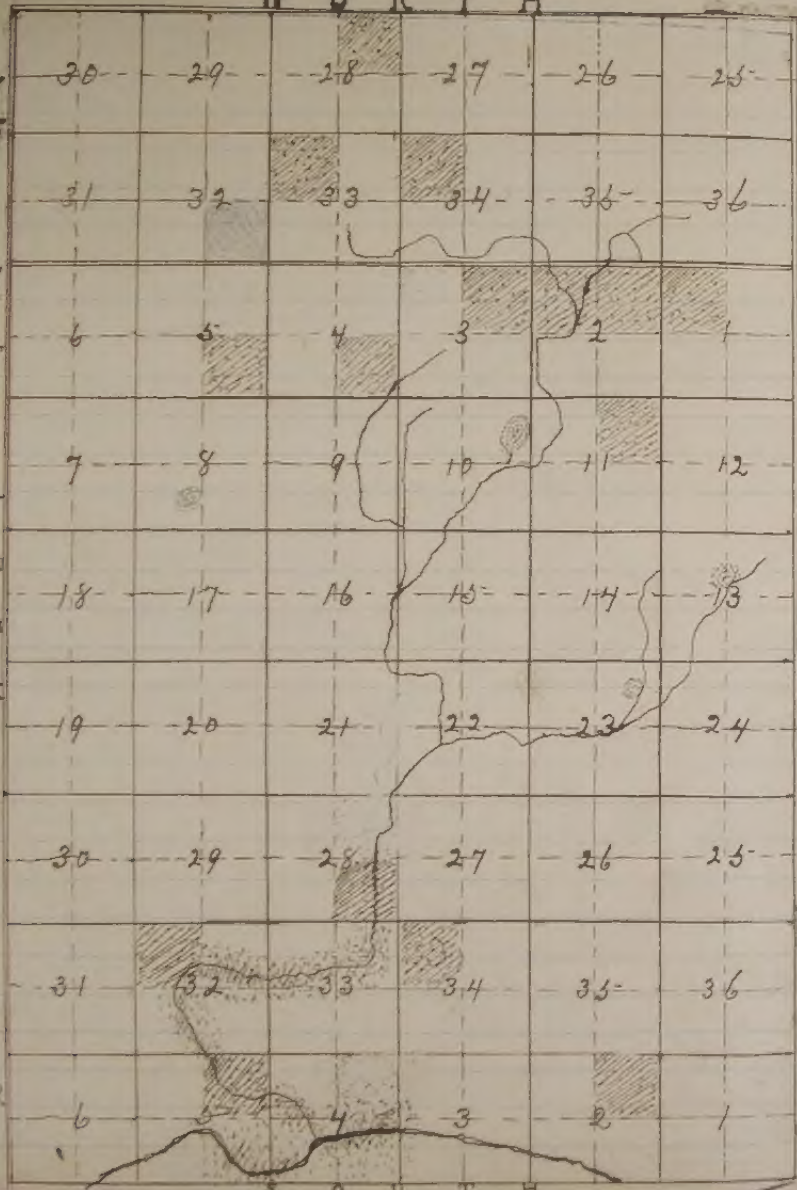


UNION
TWPTSAUK
MIN
TWPTT
S
E
WE
A
S
T

PROPER



Sannemini. Ill. Jan. 9 1905.

Map of Sannemini Township also the lower part of Union Township showing in the dark shade where some of the war weapons and implements of the Primitive man in my collection have been found, their historical sketch and full size drawing commencing on page 34, also topography and geological formation of Sannemini Township, its history of the Primitive man and the early pioneers.

See 28	Union Township	discus
" 33	"	lance head
" 34	"	hunting spear
" 1	Sannemini Township	rub stone
" 2	"	batle ax
" 2	"	mortar dish
" 3	"	banner stone
" 4	"	"
" 5	"	" (lost)
" 8	"	camp fire scene
" 11	"	batle ax J. Smith
" 28	"	skinning knife
" 32	"	batle ax H. Hull
" 34	"	" (lost)
" 2	"	(proper) " "
" 5	"	scraper
" 1	"	cell J. Smith
" 37	"	" in set of J. Smith

Sec 8 Lammie's Left Sep 1906 Route as by Earl Knight

Topography and Geological formation of Lammie's
Township. It is a fair representation of the tree-
less rolling prairie of Illinois. The north of the township
shows the edge of the watershed, being a little below
the divide of the Vermillion and Illinois rivers. It is
also slightly rolling, while two or three tiers of sections
below the first are more level and plateau. The south
is very level and is marked by the boundary of the
sluggish Vermillion. These streams flow about one tier
of sections below the original boundary line making
an average depth of about seven sections. The streams
have their origin in the north, and follow the valley
land marked by the glacial action in a south west
course and not marked by many tributaries.
Between these streams beginning with the second
tier of sections and in many places including
the third and fourth tier is marked with a level
plateau land not as rich in volcanic silt, also
of a finer texture, and an absence of slough, which
in an early time was a sure indication of its type
and peculiarity. The richer valley land borders the
streams that enter the township from the east,
which seems to be the nature of glacial deposit,
also some accumulations. The north averages very
rich in glacial deposit not having been carried
away, the glacial action having lost its momen-
tum in coming up to the watershed. The
traces of many ice bergs still remain, as is
shown by the many pockets or sloughs in

many of these decayed rushes are found at a depth from ten to twenty feet, showing the original deposit. In the second tier, section tier, an ancient lake can be traced. This and a few springs, were the general water supply. There were no streams and the sluggish Vermillion was one vast swamp. Along the south boundary line is marked a peculiarity of glacial action, the extreme west, which the outlet of the river has a very rich deposit, also the extreme east, both of these sections are marked with some timber, between these points the glacial action has either carried away or left a lighter deposit, as it is marked with a thinner and more compact soil. There does not seem to be any shelving of land, but a natural drainage to the south or south west, except in sec 34, being nearer the river, makes the elevation more prominent, which is the ending of another ridge that enters the township at the east side, a little below the center about two sections wide, and extending in about three deep. it is slightly rolling, the water shed being both north and south into streams leading to the Vermillion. The glacial markings are of the early Wisconsin glaciation, their drift covers the entire township from 100 to 200 or more feet deep, the top soil is from a few inches to two and a half feet deep, underlying this is a very rich clay formation, but few gravel boulders are found, indications of gravel is found along stream in sec 28. There

is little sand found, a few streams from the north east show a small deposit of sand and fine quartz in the soil. The west half of the north tier sec 4 and 5 showed a glacial deposit of boulders weighing from a few hundred pounds to ten ton. Two were so large that they could not be handled, one in the south half of the north west quarter was buried, the other a very large flat surface on the north half of the south east quarter was covered up.

History of the primitive man of Saukemin Township. The name of the township reminds of its origin. It was named after a subchief called (Sanne-min) under Chicago, the great chief of a confederation. History records them as the first inhabitants calling them Illini Indians (which means superior men) composed of the Peorias, Chokias and Kaskaskias. Against this federation the Kickapoo, Pottawatomie and Miami combined their forces, for war of extermination, a long and bloody struggle followed. The Illini made their last stand at Battle at Skinned Rock in La Salle Co. in 1774 but were defeated. The victorious tribes had trouble in dividing the territory which could only be settled by a war among them selves. In this struggle the Kickapoo + Pottawatomie combined their forces against the Miami. This was a fierce and bloody struggle of short duration, but undecided to the combatants. A council was then held and the terms agreed to were that the Miami should select 300 warriors, the Kickapoo and Pottawatomie the same number, these 600 brave the pride and flower of their race should meet in combat to decide the trouble. This fight took place on the bank of the Sugar Creek, the signal to commence when the sun rose. It lasted all day, and at the setting sun which closed the day, there remained twelve warriors, five were Miami and seven Kickapoo and Pottawatomie. There is no great record of this in history, but this fight could never be equalled by the white man, for courage and endurance.

their cause here for home and a territory for their maintenance. The Miami leaving their territory retired to the east side of the Wabash River and became the Ohio Indians leaving this section of the country forever. The Kickapoo and Pottowatomie then divided the land between them selves and the old Indian tract is in this country passing near Oliver Grove and ran north east commencing from the south west. It passed close to the large oak tree on the west side of the main road south of Chatham. This remained the dividing line up to 1836 when they were taken by the government and put west of the Mississippi River. The Pottowatomie camped on the Vermillion River along their territory north west of Kickapoo Grove or now (Oliver Grove). The Kickapoo about 700 in number erected a council house and erected a village on the east side of Indian Grove south of Fairbury. But in 1830 moved to Kickapoo Grove here they erected a large substantial and permanent council house. This house was erected not far from where the large oak tree stood near the trail. here an exact census was taken and they numbered 630 souls. In 1832 a mission was established and Father Walker a Methodist Minister conducted the services. His home was in Le Sueur Co. and in his old age would travel this distance and all the compensation he asked for this service was food for him self and horse and a place to rest at night. The Indians had great respect for him and no matter how far away on their hunting expeditions

would return on a Saturday night, if they expected Father Walker and hear him preach Sunday morning. This is how the services were conducted. In the center of the ground a fire was kindled, and over this hung the kettle in a line. This had the nature of a public dinner of which the whole tribe partook. The men were grouped on one side, the women on the other, at one end the children at the other end the preacher. Two men stood near the children to see that order was kept. After the services the kettle was removed and dinner was served out in wooden bowls and trenches, with ladles and spoons of the same material. The dinner generally consisted of venison, corn, porcupine, turtle, fish and other animal food they could obtain, with corn, beans and potatoes all boiled together.

Franklin Oliver was the only white man who resided with the Indians, afterwards owning the land, and the Grove bears his name. The name Kickapoo Grove having almost faded from the memory of the early pioneers. The Indians could neither read or write, and it did not matter much if they had Bibles or not. Walker conceived the idea of making a number of boards, and carving on them some text of the scriptures. These boards were made from walnut lumber, and were held sacred by the Indians, and protected with utmost care. They called them prayer boards. Franklin Oliver says one board bore special mentioning, on it were carved the ten commandments first on one side and five on the other.

Walker succeeded in converting two of the Kickapoo and they went as missionaries to their old enemies the Miami across the Wabash River. Their names were Little Doctor and Bonstall. They were much respected by them, and exerted a great influence for good.

The Kickapoo were not long established in their new home when they experienced the cold winter of 1830 to 31. They suffered untold hardship. The storms of that winter were very of all kind of game. Deers by the hundred starved to death. The snow fell to a depth on the level of four feet, followed by a drizzly rain turning to sleet, followed by intense cold weather. Their supplies ran very short at times that it became necessary to occasionally sacrifice a pony. Only four white settlers experienced the same winter in the County & M. Darnall near Samburg, L. Payne, and Isaac Jordan near Chona, and Frederick Cook near Pontiac. Indian hunting expeditions were carried on as late as the 50's by Chief Pontiac, but more so by Chief Shabbona. The latter did not molest the white settlers. He was the chief of the Potawatomi also the head chief of three great nations, the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomi, and in their council was tried and found guilty, for aiding the early white settlers. This is how it was that he remained among the white settlers till he died of broken heart in July 17-1839 and was permitted to roam over these prairie at will. The Chief a white man's friend a traitor to his tribes, has linked to him the

history of the early pioneers never to be forgotten. He was second in command to Secumash and was by his side when he fell, and ordered the retreat. He then made a vow to the great spirit, that if he was led to a place of safety, he would never take up tomahawk against the pale face. He was convinced that they were their equal in strength and courage, superior in knowledge. It was a trying ordeal for him, when the great Hawk Chief Black Hawk at his war dance, the day after Sittman's terrible defeat, saying to him, "Furnish your young men to unite with mine to exterminate the pale face." Chief Shabbona laid his right hand on Black Hawk's left shoulder, saying "The pale face will bring an army like the leaves on the tree, and sweep you into the ocean beneath the setting sun." Having now turned a deaf ear to Black Hawk and knowing his intentions, he carefully withdrew from their war dance near the noon of night, and mounted his favorite pony on his mission of mercy. The distance to travel was 100 miles or more in a straight line, but the settlers were scattered but with the aid of his oldest son Cypre or (Pepper) they rode Cypre to the west, Shabbona to the east, with but few exceptions they heeded the warning. He had warned the Indian Creek settlers, but thinking they might not heed him, rode back and begged them to flee as they could not resist the frenzied attack of Black Hawk. Here sixteen men, women and children were scalped. Again he proved his loyalty to the white man, acting as guide for General Atkins who pursued Black Hawk.

through the Kinnabago swamp. He also acted as guide for surveying expeditions in the north west territory. Once in 1837 one of the party from New York gave him a coin as a token, marking on it his initials. The Chief kept the coin, and 20 or 25 years later met the giver on the streets of Ottawa and to prove that he knew him showed the coin, a case of never forgotten fidelity. And once on a hunting expedition, he gathered his braves around a frightened blow-boy, who with a team was breaking the prairie sod, explaining to them that the pale face "heap blow" and pointing to the west, said that they would blow up to the Mississippi. The father of waters and their way, way, beyond that we some times marvel at the unfoldment of their minds, their governing power, and how in their great council, their oratory stands a marvel of their time and age.

Under section three of the treaty of Prairie du Chien between the Ottawa, Ojibwa, and Chippewa, and the United States of July 29, 1829 all the land lying in northern Illinois was acquired by the United States except at Paw Paw Grove two sections were reserved for a home for Shabbona and on this he remained with his tribe till 1835 when they were taken west of the Mississippi River. He returned in 1850 to collect his rent, but found it in hands who had obtained government patents. Pen can not portray his feelings. He was now 76 years old, here he had lived so many years, here were buried his twin boys, also his wife, who lost her life while fording the Illinois River

not far from Seneca. Painting his face black he fell prone over the grave, he ate or slept not, but constantly beat his breast, weeping and wailing, until he grew weak and waxy. Then his powerful intellect, worn, tottered and fell. He was found lying upon the ground, away up on Rock Creek in Kendall Co. Some good Samaritan brought him back to life again. His few remaining years he spent his time with his wife in the west, also among his few friends here, till in 1857, when L. P. Sanger, father of Mrs. George M. Pullman was instrumental in raising \$500.00 to purchase 20 acres south west of Morris for his home. It was here that the old Chief died of broken heart July 17, 1859. He was buried near Morris, and by his side slumbers the remains of his wife Wiomex or Cononka. Many his favorite daughters his little grand daughters Mary Shonto and Metwateh and his nieces Chicksaw and Soco. These historical facts are gathered from men that knew him, and with whom I came in contact with and while our County and township are linked to him as his hunting ground, his never dying friendship to the Pottawattamie, that this was written to his memory, to the memory of the noble old Chief Shabbona.

Chief Shabbona was born in Canada about 1780 of the Ottawa tribe. He married a daughter of a Pottawattamie chief, and according to custom became a Pottawattamie.

in 1846 Savage says that Chief Shabong was given
a place on the stand or platform where Lincoln and
Douglas had their joint debate at Ottawa in 1858.

3. I have been able to determine the
location of the building in which
the first of the two like cases
he used in his historical building.

Personal History

We followed the great rush period, and was one of the early settlers of Lawrence Township immigrating here from La Salle to Ill. along the trip with a team and wagon, all of our belongings in this, also a cow tied behind, locating on the north part of the township late in the fall of 1868. I was but a babe in my father's arms. The early frontier days are stamped indelibly on my memory. I was born in an old log cabin erected by my Grandfather in La Salle to house one of her early frontiers, and one of the cholera victims, when that dread disease played havoc in 1849 and '50. When a little boy I would often listen to my Grandmother, who in her grandest way would often tell thrilling tales of Indian adventures, of the Grand Land Law, or the story of the Indian. I also from my father I would listen to Indian tales, as he had spent years among them, also came in contact with the primitive man in the wilderness of many other countries. As a child I was told that when he would find the implements, and war weapons of the Indian, in turning over the prairie sod, and then, telling us of their use and purpose, there and there.

and cleared, as best I could, that the great struggle of the early frontiers, and the primitive man before them.

It might be to mention the conditions that make it possible to find their weapons. This few prairie country was an ideal grazing ground, also the abundance of sloughs and ponds for fowl and fish, also an abundance of straw berries (wild), the soil productive, that while camping here, their corn, potatoes, beans, and such could be raised that there would be plenty on store for them during the winter. In Sec 10 an ancient lake can be traced, in Sec 13 there was a large spring, and in the very summer of 1887 was cleaned out, and bones by the wagon load were thrown out deer bones, buffalo bones, there are also bones of all sizes, also of the bones of the prairie was visited to the end of the great struggle that had taken place, no doubt were either killed or driven away by the primitive man. The bones are very scarce but to be found in the country as situated in a prairie and all the bones covered up by the sod.

There was a little more to be said about the bones, but I will not say more.

The Indians do not seem to
 be any more to show that they have
 been here for some time for the
 they only made there their usual summer
 camping grounds in the summer, or a short
 stay on their hunting expeditions, while the
 older ones would have permanent wigwags
 and council house near some timber. There
 they would also locate their big game pens.
 The nearest Indian burying ground is near
 the river. There do not seem to
 be any more of the Indians and may
 know that the settlement would be as
 vague, that I could not say in the center
 of the township there seem to be some peculiar
 elevations of land, but I could not say
 for sure. In Dec. 8 on a hill was located
 what a camp fire or signal fire, or a ring
 of stones formed with stone. This elevation is on
 a level plateau country and a fire could be
 seen for miles, in the same section the
 Indians have been found.
 In the same section Dec. 8, not far from
 the signal fire, or camp fire was located
 a hole was found by Dec 1 night in
 '96.

22

23

Recollections of the early Pioneer
 The early settlers began to settle in Sumner
 Township, in the extreme south west, which
 was the timber section, and today known as
 the "Five Mile Grove", about 1852 and 3 is when
 the first entry for land was made. Following
 up a year or so later by the settlers. In 1855
 not over six settlers had located and built in
 1856 had but four houses. This was about the
 time the first Rail Road, the Alton came through and
 established three towns the one above mentioned
 i.e. besides Odell. The early settlers located
 here before the Rail Road had long lines to
 market. Their grain was hauled 30 to 40
 and even to Chicago. The live stock cattle sheep
 or hogs, would be driven to Chicago.

The opening of the Illinois & Michigan
 canal in 1848 opened new doors for the early
 settlers and some of the houses were built
 as water haulers. When the canal was
 done more houses were built for
 building the canal were built as
 as the canal was made. Some of the
 made brick by hand or burning the
 while in the timber and forest. The
 from the river and some of the
 with would be seen at the time.

and new or present method. This timbered part was bought up by the early settlers on small lots securing them above with fruit for the winter. Many of these who could not secure a timber lot would haul coal 40 mi or more. Bristol or Harb's Travel, as it was called was the nearest coal bank. The Delianes and the breaking of the prairie set up till about war times, or the commencement of the great rush period from 60 to 70. The emigrants, as they were called, with their families, schooners, or covered wagons, seemed to be attracted to the land for grazing advantage and seemed to come from the north & north west or the older settled parts where grazing was becoming so limited and here water and grass was plenty and free. It had always been known as a great swamping country, not fit for man or beast to live in, till it became necessary. Many were the trials and hardships of these early settlers such as the lack of water and such a rank growth of vegetation which greatly damaged also the ponds being stagnant water covered in the summer with a green mantle. It meant a great shaking chill lasting nearly all summer, and no medical skill, but their own experience & the malarial disease stock would also be affected and often a great loss when this stagnant water had to be used, in the dry years water

became scarce, and the only resort was to dig a hole in these ponds, but the soil did not act as a filter, as any one could detect the stagnancy or stench smell of the water. The abundance of water filling up these sloughs, in the early spring and summer, brought an abundance of animal life. Frogs, there seemed to be no limit to their number, would sing and croak the long night through, ~~impossible to sleep without putting~~ ~~listening in the case of the~~ ~~on the night of the~~ its reign. They would hang like a dense cloud around these stagnant sloughs, which was an ideal breeding place, and none of the animals would venture near for a drink. Of all the insects the green head or called horse fly was the most vicious also in abundance, and animals would become very much annoyed.

It became a common name for a man to say I have a change in the horse fly nation which meant central Illinois or as it is called in the fish were very plentiful in these deep sloughs, especially if there had been some war seasons in succession, and were not the cat fish or bull head, as to the other fish there was an abundance, living in game water, nor so plentiful, could hardly be caught anywhere. Deer, antelope and cranes would hang about here by the thousand.

and all night long their cries could be heard. It seemed the disturbance came about mostly for need of standing or wading room. It was not an uncommon thing to see a boy on horse back, having a long whip with a cracker hanging in the girth and such a form lighting on a new corner of the prairie. It was sufficient with the boy of

The prairie chickens come next. They were also very plentiful of the wild animals there were not so many. Deer were quite plentiful, but the fox, badger or smaller animals were not so numerous. The gray wolf was common and was seen in many places.

For horse was the boys delight and a cold day in the winter was selected while there was snow on the ground. Horses and hounds were used and a large circle formed. The arrows would gather in the tail. till at last he would succumb to its weight. Returning game or going to market was a tedious trip all night long the horse was not to be trusted. The work of the day was taken up to make the trip, and at of the night the return. There were no land out nor land marks except the few settlers house guide one on the prairie. There was but one house there for miles around. That stood in the old mining township west some of the early settlers had guides such as a fellow I had or following the canoes. One!

north west of the township, led from Union township each traveler was at liberty to select his own road so there became no more talk. many were the waiting and watching and a light kept burning at the window on a dark night. for the Father. A ship or traveler who was wandering his way home and many were the songs sung by the night to a star and the noise of the wagon would seem to lend a charm, to inspire the singer on to break the solitude around him. The grammar could easily rank first, and many were the songs that came to him on these nights in a far away land, as strange to him. Many an amusing incident has occurred to the traveler lost on these prairies, or that sleep overcame them or led to their noble horses. Some times these hungry horses would find day stock on the open or in the garden or would take the sleeper on with them to a pond where they had gone for water. They may be more missed to the traveler especially to a new comer. That he should be overlooked and not be able to find his way back to his wagon was a terrible thing. It would not be a wonder now right to see a party in the old prairie wagon with a hand on a wheel and a

a neighbor or that the good wife would take the
 dough alone to make bread at the place she would
 call or cutting under gifts single loads would
 gather to make home to day cards - some
 time some may be sometimes here there is
 where a bar is put on
 me to do that and was a church member too. in
 in the good old times, when we could go and
 visit all day enjoy our dancing - meet and
 singing our hymns, debating, spelling match
 the night was thinking, this was another fine and hard
 sides - a week or a month or a month or a month
 times when the cart came to help to get us out
 or the fox hunt or deer hunt, when the farmers
 would be here in winter - deer, all
 of these arouse the memory, for they are fast slipping
 away, and all the good things. The long winter
 nights were long some with many books to
 be read. after that he had but once a month
 or longer. the provision was hard in store for
 near by the winter and there would be no great
 need. the winter was a winter he had to be
 a little better a month or a month or a month
 established and those living near the center
 of the township were better and more at
 this is where the town was located
 bringing most times a week the postman
 going from Boston to a town

in the 18th P. This was continued up till the
 a black P. was built in 1840. At this P. center
 a store was conducted, a church erected in 1872
 the center school or old school which was
 erected in the early 60's. This is all there is
 left there to day of this little inland town. the
 church & store were moved to where the village
 now stands. At the school house the town
 meeting and business was done voting for
 president. A blacksmith shop was located
 not far from this center. A doctor had made
 his home near here to practice taking the place
 of another old doctor, who was once a resident
 in the town. he was a very sad man, when he would
 not be had, doctors were called from other
 towns, making many of their trips on horse
 20 to 30 miles. This was the cheapest mode of
 traveling. Buggies were not thought of and
 were to be seen in the town. as for the
 would be found to have a few
 a shoe maker shop was also
 carried on and a boy could make a pair of
 done. while he was so and all the time
 these
 were rough cow hides, two or three sizes too
 large, so that more than one pair of shoes
 or foot rags could be worn, also an allowance made

a young man could afford. I saw one a
 Then light gave for Sunday was com-
 ming to church as often as possible and could
 show off with more pride than the boy of 12
 was. The heavy
 cowhide boots. The typical school boy and
 he is all at his long lanky
 brown blue overalls very much torn on the
 his boots and was looking the go. He
 and would have to kick the door casing or walls
 to get into them, after drying and shrinking
 during the night. His or three suits of clothes on
 in the winter, having no under clothes, wearing
 his last summer suit that he had almost
 out grown, nothing to look a finger with on
 for under and over all. He was a very
 the good house wife did all their sewing by
 hand. There were no sewing machines and
 even as I tell me 40 would cost from 80 to 100
 dollars. I think of her but in a large family
 where all her services were the stimulus and
 no young man could stop a moment and say
 and many are her traits, and many are
 the tender memories that cling to her, or to
 those that would gather around the fire place
 in those early log cabin homes. Names were
 "Ben" "Dad" and "Ma".

and not until the two rail roads were
 built in the township the nabob and the
 O.R.R. did it open greater opportunities to
 them also another great factor the tilling
 and draining the land. There were great
 stimulants, and made a marvelous change
 in the wealth of the township. The five mile
 Grove before this had been the center of all
 enterprise. The 4 of July demonstrations were
 held here the township center located
 here. Booming for coal in 1866. The first
 school built here a rude log house in Dec 32
 and the first teacher is living yet. Having
 taught there in 1854 and 55. Many of the first
 schools were in session 6 1/2 days.
 The great drainage ditch made by Calisto-
 mia Smith to drain a section of this country
 the runaway negro that was protected by
 some of the abolitionists. Some were
 and escaped and he underwent a long
 way from the set was resented by others
 and the Golden Rule organized and
 how they came to disband after one of their
 meeting at Old Bethel. He & his wife had
 to go to the country. How he changed at
 the early 40's flourished their yellow
 rakes and farmers mowing. It was at
 times the short life of the village in the
 1800

the road may spend the far more strenuous
 hard to make the appearance as necessary
 the wealthy class feeling as it is the presence
 of great men. How a few old timers would
 come to the village with bare feet

Many are the recollections many are the pages
 that could be written their work is and should
 not be forgotten. The road lines telling of
 the many acts of the past have memories

have sustained the road battling against
 years of famine. when army worms would eat
 down their wheat. rust would blight the
 small grain or be taken by chinch bugs, grass
 hoppers or other insects. They have seen mar-
 vellous changes in the state of the land
 in the same the cradle. the more self-reliant
 in the household and lost the binders to the

The or yoke the road would board
 fence. Now have been laid aside the road
 that they have turned, has been turned on
 them. There was a noble work. the achieve-
 ment of their labor stands a lasting

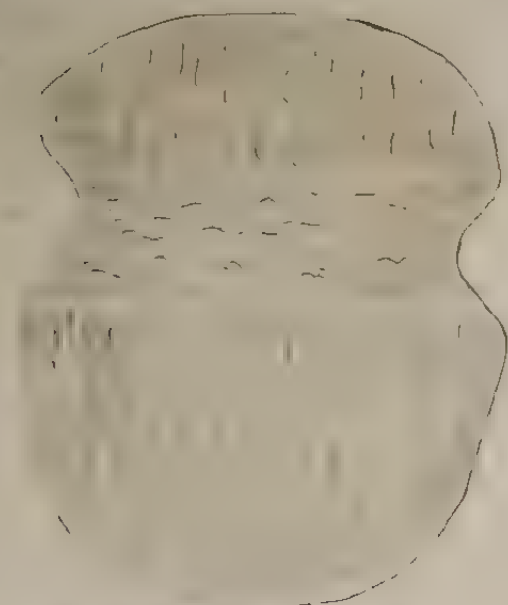
The tree that tree south a west of ylon 222 was planted
 by Mr. Hayes, one of the first settlers. He lived but a short
 time and was buried a short distance south east of the
 tree on the farm. The tree was the cow boy's +
 cattle's shade, so remained standing and as it is now
 today. It shows a heavy bone, age, but not so
 very long

On page 48.8 of the of an indian being a convert.
 The Indian was very religious, and believed, next
 family in a supreme being. ... a. ... hunting
 ground for the good and brave Indian, but for
 the coward there was no room.

The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out of the car was a
 cold breeze. The air was not
 cold, but it felt like a blanket
 of silence. I had heard that the
 weather was good, but I didn't
 realize it would be so quiet.
 The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out of the car was a
 cold breeze. The air was not
 cold, but it felt like a blanket
 of silence. I had heard that the
 weather was good, but I didn't
 realize it would be so quiet.
 The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out of the car was a
 cold breeze. The air was not
 cold, but it felt like a blanket
 of silence. I had heard that the
 weather was good, but I didn't
 realize it would be so quiet.
 The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out of the car was a
 cold breeze. The air was not
 cold, but it felt like a blanket
 of silence. I had heard that the
 weather was good, but I didn't
 realize it would be so quiet.

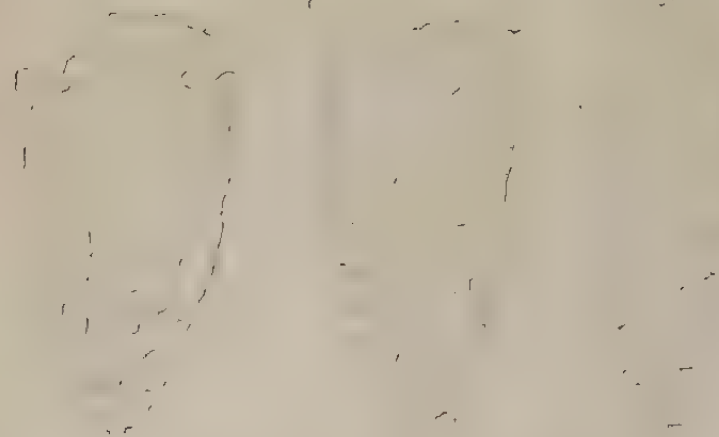
The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out of the car was a
 cold breeze. The air was not
 cold, but it felt like a blanket
 of silence. I had heard that the
 weather was good, but I didn't
 realize it would be so quiet.
 The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out of the car was a
 cold breeze. The air was not
 cold, but it felt like a blanket
 of silence. I had heard that the
 weather was good, but I didn't
 realize it would be so quiet.
 The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out of the car was a
 cold breeze. The air was not
 cold, but it felt like a blanket
 of silence. I had heard that the
 weather was good, but I didn't
 realize it would be so quiet.
 The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out of the car was a
 cold breeze. The air was not
 cold, but it felt like a blanket
 of silence. I had heard that the
 weather was good, but I didn't
 realize it would be so quiet.

[illegible]



1. throat
2. eye
3. ear
4. cheek
5. back
6. wing
7. tail
8. feet
9. claws
10. tail feathers

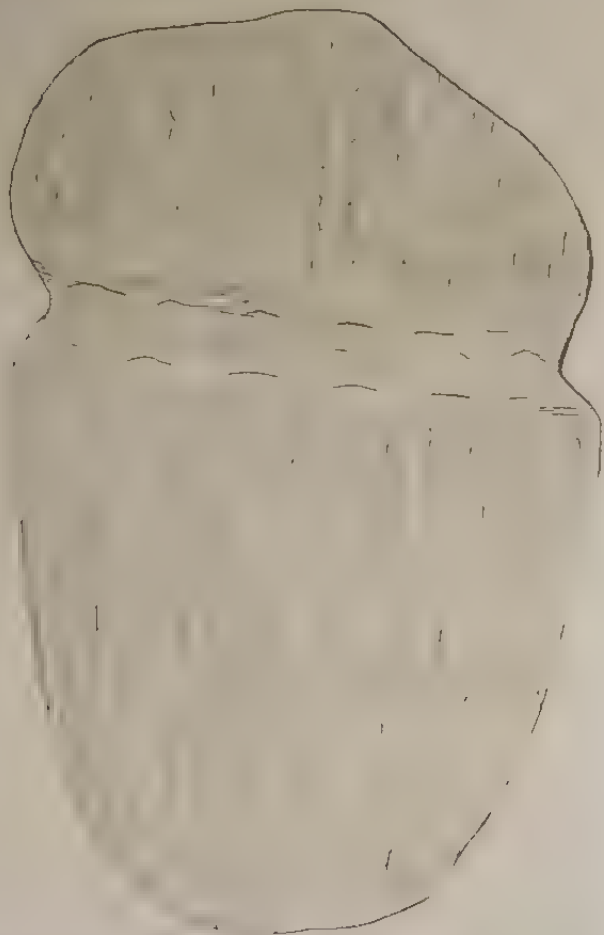
1. throat
2. eye
3. ear
4. cheek
5. back
6. wing
7. tail
8. feet
9. claws
10. tail feathers



hunting shear, rather thin but strong
and strong with good cutting edge but not

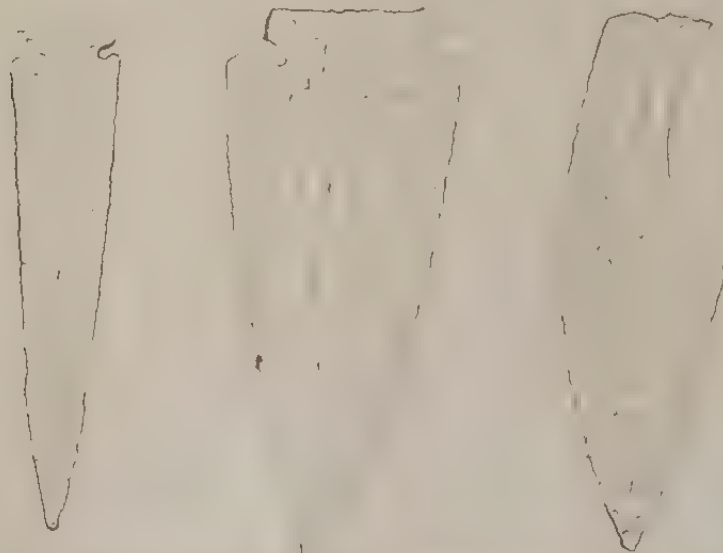
hunting shear, stout, strong, very strong, and
thick with good cutting edge, it might be

hunting shear, stout, strong, and strong
rather thick, very strong, fine work, it might



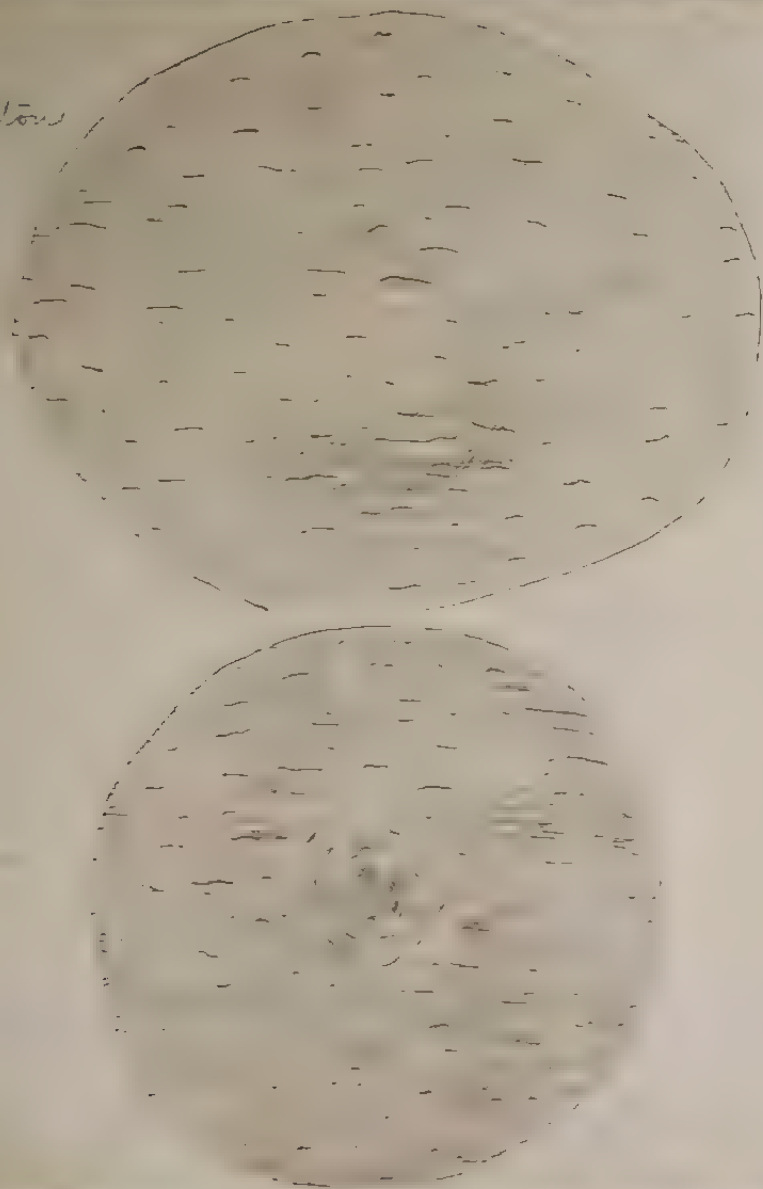
3 mile in front of the 12th of Dec 1891 3
made it here and back quite at a time in 1891
running all around the area of the
work. It has a line of 1000 ft.

was 2 or 3 miles collected for it. Some of it was
worked on a short track or 1000 ft. to the 1000 ft. line
up the high hills in the 1000 ft. line that was
worked at it was for us one day while I was
near where an old building stood having been caught
on the rock side of my work in the 1000 ft. line. I
fully hid it that day and was not seen.



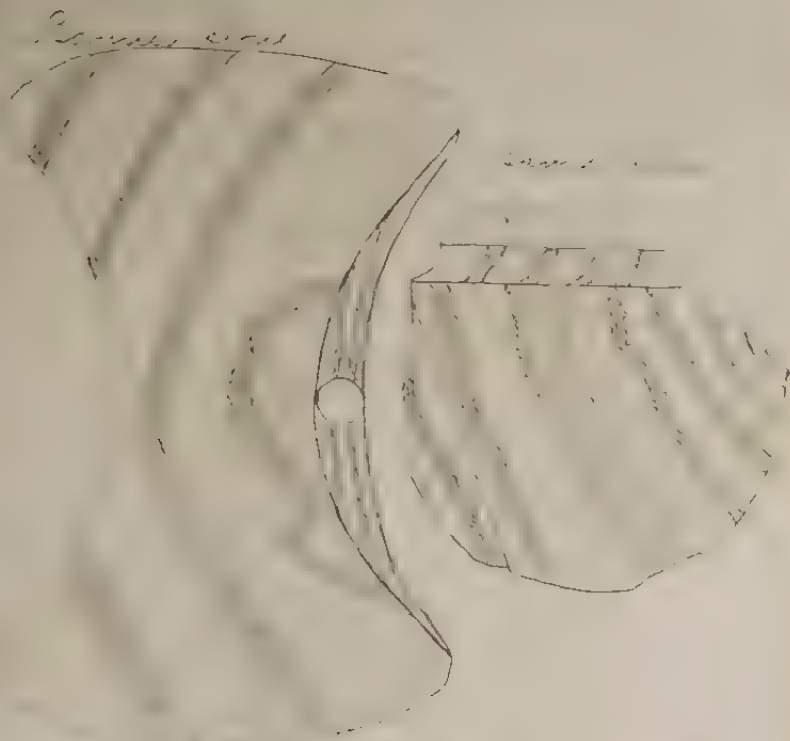
1
hunting stream and a small stream
to the stream but some other time with the duck
and some other
cause had light yellow plant and a small
stream.

Pebble Stones



Pebble Stone found on the highway between Sec 2 and 2
some grading had been done for the road, leaving it ex-
posed. The edges show where it has been worn from
use used for rubbing hides - a good stone for a
glacial rill, showing no marks of any form or size.

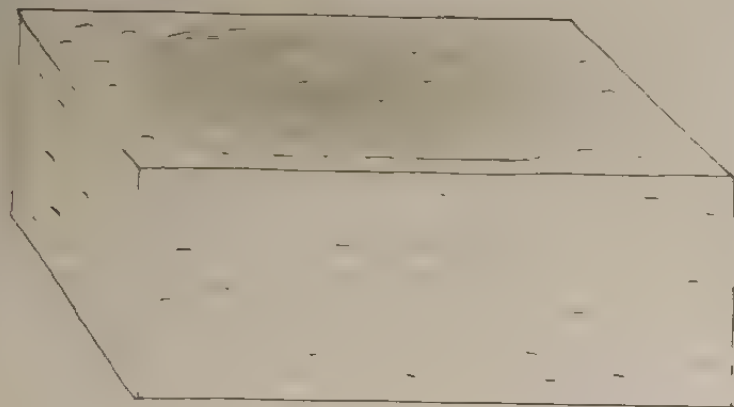
Isosoid has been used as a net was in a
game called "Shing He" by a group of persons in
the north in good suits of medicine etc.
The depressions are not very deep. It is made
of very hard glacial granite (gray) - was given to
me by John Eggenberger in 1911 found by him 10
years before in the same area. It is the
only handiwork of the natives seen in the field
game, or after.

[illegible]

smooth stone having noticed this but had gone a few rods. I thought I would go back to investigate. To my surprise I found one half. I was going on with the idea that it was a real twin a hawk. I showed it to my father and mother and on coming back to the lot the latter found the other half. It was a stone he had and my mother had it. I succeeded in making a pair.

It was found on a stone wall. It is concluded to be down on the side. The soil had never been changed. It was to us that it had been found.

[illegible]



that there are found within the water which is a
being found in the water that is a water and that
the other is a water. The other is a water.

The other is a water. The other is a water. The other is a water.

The story of the mound building of it could be the writ-
ten well be of great interest. It is a story of work
the story of intelligence and of the story of the story
and the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
and the story of the story of the story of the story of the story

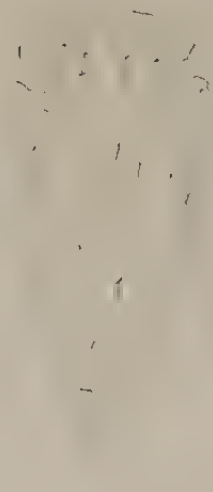
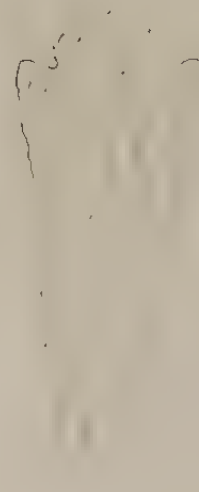
the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
Eggenberger in 1881. The story of the story of the story of the story
the point of the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
causing him to be a story of the story of the story of the story of the story
conceived the idea of a story of the story of the story of the story of the story
It was found that the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
from the story of the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
tested the story of the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
corner. It was found that the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
and as it was found that the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
much value. The story of the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
It is made of the story of the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
locality I have found that the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
rally fine. The story of the story of the story of the story of the story of the story
the story of the story of the story of the story of the story of the story

Skimming Knife found on the S.E. 1/4 Sec. 21 on Farm No. 222 by Arthur Stanford in the spring of 1903. It is called a skimming knife. can be used as a scraper without a handle. The cut below shows how the handles were attached the full edge shows the cutting edge. It is made from hard colored flint. chipped all around good edge for use.

Sauce Head found on the S.E. 1/4 Sec. 21 on Farm No. 222 by Tom Carson in 1903. It is found where the tree was cut. It is a fine sauce made of white pine at the time it was found for use. It is a long stick or staff now would make a good handle.



over the side of a line setting edge line -
 very dense
 in some parts flange indicates base smaller good piece
 clear inside flange
 average in some parts fine work over
 to some
 triangle



See



over head flange strong but wood splitting
 between side of it over the
 along spine flange very round over, if not
 arrow line flange it is a very straight shaft not at all
 in our mind
 but it is



arrow point flint small round base - sides
extended cutting lobes sharp pointed, easily set out
having a cutting return...
arrow point flint very notched base, very long
cutting lobes sharpened hard to extract.
used very... The long extended cutting
lobes to check... a wound, and could be used
again...
arrow point flint very notched base, very notched
fine...
arrow point flint small round base - sides
extended cutting lobes sharp pointed, easily set out
having a cutting return...
arrow point flint very notched base, very long
cutting lobes sharpened hard to extract.
used very... The long extended cutting
lobes to check... a wound, and could be used
again...
arrow point flint very notched base, very notched
fine...

arrow point flint small round base - sides
extended cutting lobes sharp pointed, easily set out
having a cutting return...
arrow point flint very notched base, very long
cutting lobes sharpened hard to extract.
used very... The long extended cutting
lobes to check... a wound, and could be used
again...
arrow point flint very notched base, very notched
fine...

arrow point flint small round base - sides
extended cutting lobes sharp pointed, easily set out
having a cutting return...
arrow point flint very notched base, very long
cutting lobes sharpened hard to extract.
used very... The long extended cutting
lobes to check... a wound, and could be used
again...
arrow point flint very notched base, very notched
fine...

arrow point flint small round base - sides
extended cutting lobes sharp pointed, easily set out
having a cutting return...
arrow point flint very notched base, very long
cutting lobes sharpened hard to extract.
used very... The long extended cutting
lobes to check... a wound, and could be used
again...
arrow point flint very notched base, very notched
fine...



arrow point dark flint fine work but broken
 It has a very peculiar base. the only one in my
 collection the sides slant to the center the
 tip indented some. very rare type

arrow point. white flint broken. it has a very
 peculiar base. a long shaft, deep notched,
 and very crowning

arrow point white flint. short base my
 long points showing skill in work

arrow point. same as above. but more
 show the notches. or as fine a work

arrow point. same type as the last one. very
 wide and short. deep indented base and
 short shaft

arrow point very peculiar type the only
 one in my collection having extra long
 tips or points near the notches also indented
 base and shaft with a notch



Arrow point. dark flint extra fine very long
base and extra long notch

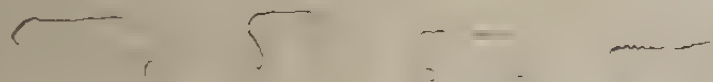
Arrow point white flint. same type. but
longer base. very peculiar style straight
base and very long notch

Arrow point white flint very common
type fine notch extra thick and
heavy. showing a long flat sharp bevel
on the sides.

Arrow point striped flint extra fine

Arrow point dark flint very fine very peculiar
base. very short and big. thick. shows extra
fine work

Arrow point white flint peculiar type square
base. extending out very far. The only one in
the collection having a base wider than the
blade. or



excursion's white-flint fire, in a well
long course bore nearly a third of
the inch

inner part white fl. & peculiar light
short but make ext. d. of base same with
ill edge

your next letter about my ring
shows how fine work.

now in 2 white bl'd. glass. - each
indeed false

our work is not at all like
the shape or fact of

[illegible]

Drill found while plowing corn on
June 07. on a hill, where another find
one was found some years before.
This is a perfect specimen of the slender
legged variety of white footed mouse.
not dissimilar from that
found at the same place in 1877.
one like those found in 1877.
one like those found in 1877.

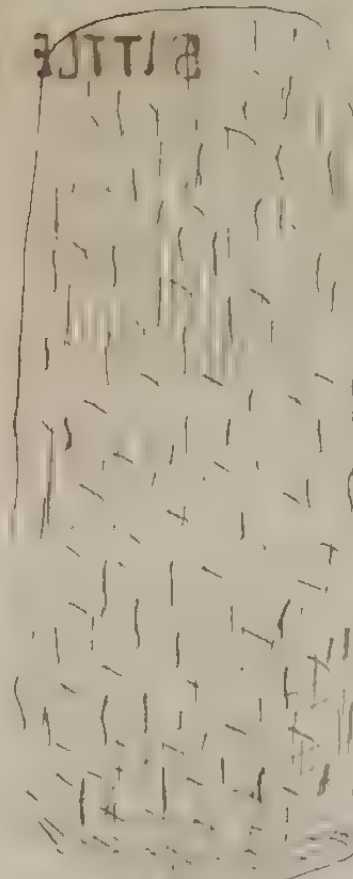
[illegible]

It is a very crude and probably the only one in the country. The entrance is at the top. The building is made of mud and is very old. The entrance is at the top. The building is made of mud and is very old.

It is a beautiful town and I
can not leave it, it is the
most beautiful and the most
interesting place I have ever
seen and I shall stay here
as long as I can.

وَقَدْ كُنَّا

XA 337712



of Fairbury Ill.

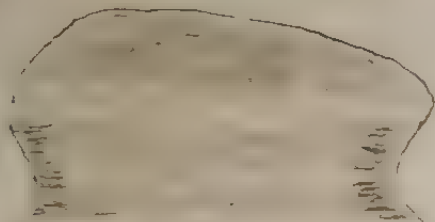
It is a splendid specimen
The top and side walls are
flattened. Also a good
trailing edge (cutting).

It is a gloacial rubble and
a gray & white run here
which is run good and
we did not find much
work. Dec 29-08.

With this specimen I got
about 2200 o-rrow grails found
by him at the junction of
Indian Snow Creek and
Pawnee River in
Teton Co. I think B. see,

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

1. *Salmon*, some very
 small, and quite fish
 bones, mussels, etc. etc.
 2. *Salmon*, some very
 small, and quite fish
 bones, mussels, etc. etc.
 3. *Salmon*, some very
 small, and quite fish
 bones, mussels, etc. etc.



BATTLE AX

Found by the
Larkin on the O.
4-5-1000 from the
4-NE 1/4 Saurermin
Township while plowing
in Aug 1910. Given
to the museum
1910.

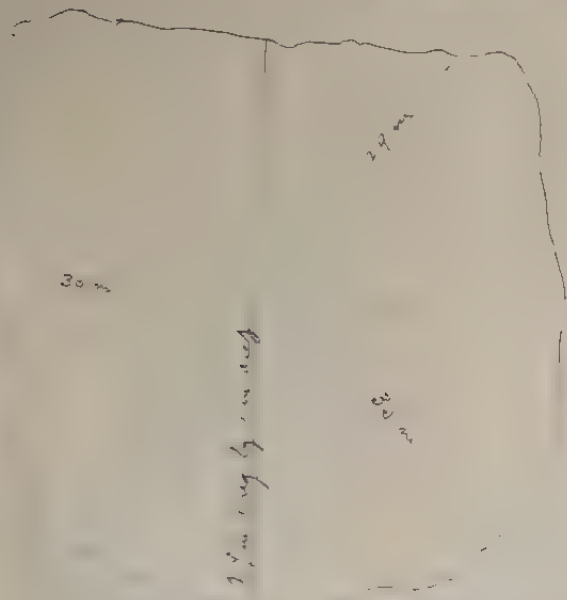
Was made of the
a tilted granite, showing
a tilted work.

X¹ 3.1

I think of the ancient ways that would be raised in
the heart of the valley. As for the way we see it
the heart of the valley is in the heart of the valley
the heart of the valley is in the heart of the valley.

the heart of the valley is in the heart of the valley
the heart of the valley is in the heart of the valley
the heart of the valley is in the heart of the valley
the heart of the valley is in the heart of the valley.

Large Anvil Stone. Amity Township along the
Vermillion River



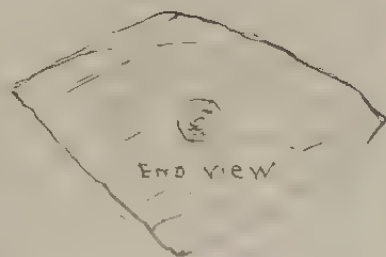
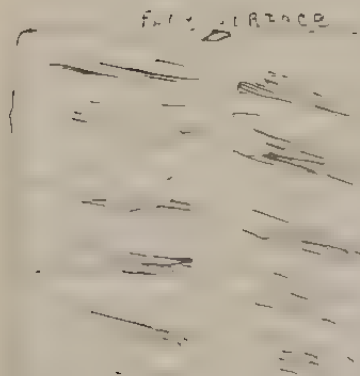
Anvil stone in the Vermillion River Amity Twp
near Old Bazon Cemetery. About 10 rods east of
the ravine that empties into the Vermillion River
or the first ravine east of the cemetery. The stone
is at the bottom of the bluff on the river edge.
The bluff at this point is nearly 20 ft. it
above the river level.

The anvil stone has a flat surface, rounded
edges, and is about a foot above
the surface. It is estimated the weight

perhaps 1000#. History pertaining to this stone
used as a work table in shaping all kinds of
weapons and tools. The stone had a special purpose
in holding stone, wearing down bows and shaft
saddle sticks. The work has either covered up
or washed away the flaking. It is the best
table or anvil rock I ever found in the County.
The bluff land between the Vermillion & the old
channel of Rock Creek was an ideal table land and
from the recollection of Tom Young an old resident
in that locality says that this table land was
used by the Indians "Nehepos" for a long time.
It is not far from the Savage site and Indian
Bottoms. He can remember when it was a beautiful
timbered spot and the Indians kept a camp
under growth.

The Red Cloud banded stone or the Indian Flint stone
I have this beautiful stone in my yard now. In all
my recollections of boulders remaining down in our
site I have never found one so beautiful as this.
This connection of it with the anvil stone is
not an understanding. It is a very old stone
was to the Anvil Stone of Amity. It is seen
as a Flint Stone. Indians and many men as
corral and riding with it. It is the only
stone. It is seen as a Flint Stone.
It is a very old stone and is the only
stone. This anvil prevailed among our Indians
and I am recording this as a Flint Stone.

1. *Hydrog. cr. m.*
 2. *Hydrog. cr. m.*
 3. *Hydrog. cr. m.*



Fract Size. Core Index

Find in the table

... and ...

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

L. - - - gives feature very hard
shows scar on one side. The depression on both ends
was a little bit more - a finger wide & ending.
Could have also been used as a spindle. This
is a very rare in the County. Only known
to me.

on better side

the stone is of a
of clay like those upon
being a thing to
be it

It is a colored stone

is stone rather rough

looked like a stone of a thing edge

was all at once all fine

which for to use to show

the work and showing

look and could be used

into the running shows that

the big was one of the cutting

edge being the right hand

the work and showing

The above cut shows the type of Indian
weapons found along the Yellowstone River

in the valley to west of the river

1. Broken little arrow fine with the flint on the

cut so that they are all close together at a point of
which is a very good cutting edge

2. Looking at the fine work a good cutting edge
found near Indian site also the other one was found
at the same place or together appear to be an
old Indian the young person

3. same as 2 but the work as a little of the knife
for it has been a very fine edge look at these
show where the work is done

The above are found in the valley of the river
in the same locality
the work is of a fine work of all the work
the work is of a fine work of all the work

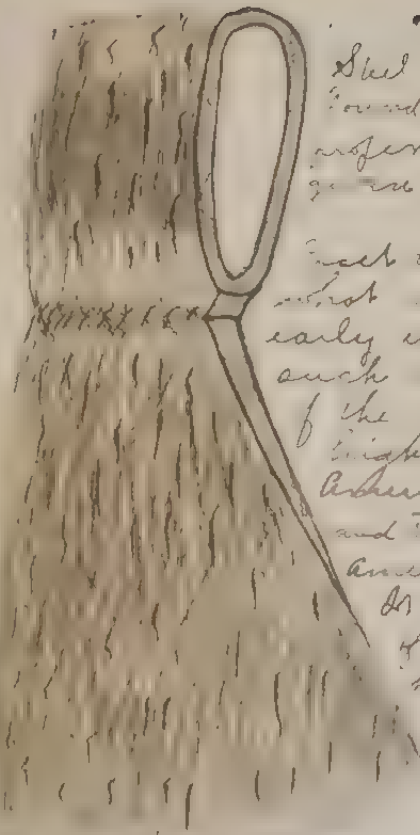
Continued from 14-1929.
 This egg was given to Kenneth Knight-
 son of Scott Knight, by H. J. Wise.

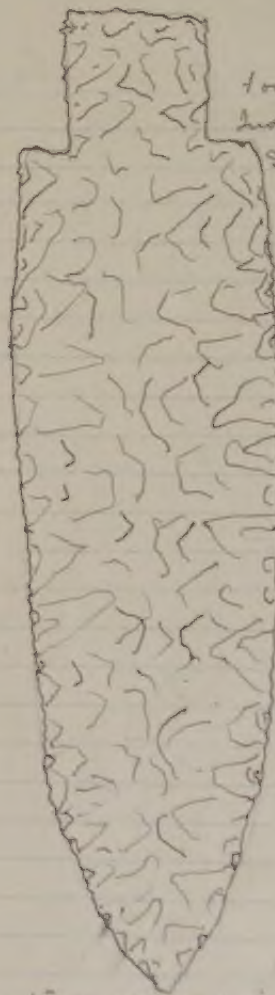
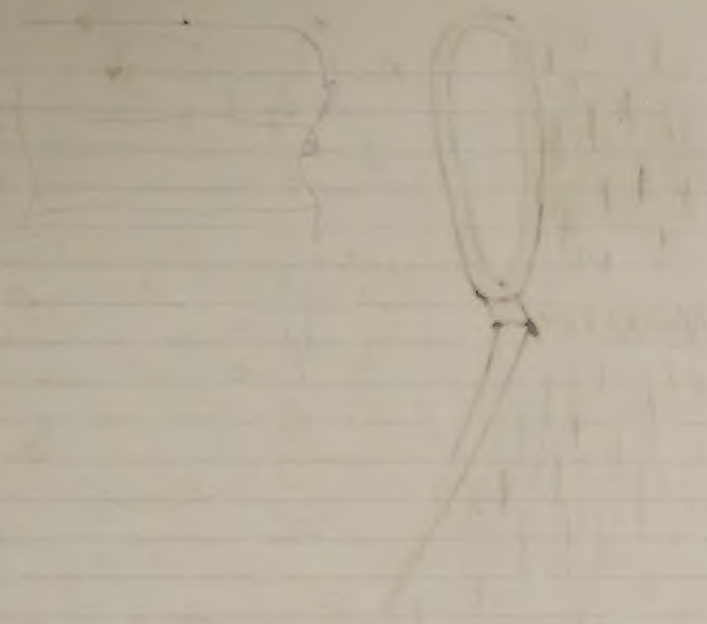
1929
 1932

"Steel Tomahawk"

Found by Eug Chambers in the
 upper Lawrenceville Town ship
 given to me in July 1907.

Each edge splinted on both sides.
 Not very large. belongs to the
 early explorers, hunters, and
 such but fell into the hands
 of the Indians, and was
 highly prized. It is an
 American Indian war hatchet
 and the name "Tomahawk"
 American Indians, in use
 It belongs to the early age
 of the Stone age. Being all
 hand made.





Found on an
Indian Village
Site near
Mormon. Ill.

Perfect specimen
aw. 7" in
long. 2 in wide
4/74.

May 27, 1931.

Small spear point
Seven and 1/2 inches long.
Red flint, outside surface oxidized
Found by Robert D. Jofford of Sammamish
Lake many years ago. 1868.

Artibeus longis

100 Built up Vaucluse River while angling
100 Call Wade Crawford



